## FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

TRANSFORAING PERSONAL GOVERNMENT. PARIS, Monday, Aug. 2, 1869.

The leading provisions of the Senatus Consultum, new being prepared by the Government, bid fair to realize the ideas of the Imperial message to the Corps Legislatif. The decree will dwell on the different phases of transforming a personal government into a liberal empire, and will lay stress on the principle of ministerial responsibility.

DRAUGHT OF THE IMPERIAL REFORMS.

PARIS, Aug. 2, 1869-Evening. The draught of the Senatus Consultum has been completed. It gives to the Emperor and to the Corps Legislatif the mitiative in making laws; Cabinet Ministers can be members of the Senate or Corps Legislatif; the sittings of the Senate are to be public; each body is to make its own internal regulations; the members of both Chambers have the right to address interpellations to the Government; no amendment to a law is to be adopted unless it has been previously referred to a committee charged with the duty of examining the project and of communicating it to the Government. If the latter does not accept it, the Council of State will advise the Corps, which will then pronounce definitely on the subject. The Budget is to be submitted by chapters and articles; modifications of the tariff and postal service by international treaties are to be made obligatory only by laws enacted for that purpose.

### ITALY.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. FLORENCE, Monday, Aug. 2, 1869. An International Exhibition is to be held at Turin, in 1872, to commemorate the completion of the Mont

Cenis Tunnel.

CABOOL. REBELLION OF THE NEPHEW OF SHEERE ALI-HIS CAPTURE.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2, 1869. Dispatches from Bombay report that the nephew of Sheere Ali, Ameer of Cabool, had rebelled on account of certain new army regulations. He was cap-tured with his two brothers, and sent to British territory. The Indian Government will keep them at Lahore.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

A SUCCESS OF THE PARAGUAYANS-FAILURE OF BRAZILIAN RECONNOISSANCES.

Lisbon, Monday, Aug. 2, 1869. The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, July 9, has argived. The latest news from the seat of war in Paraguay was interesting, but the operations were indecisive. The rear guard of Gen. O'Barrett's column were cut off some time ago, while making an abortive attempt to cross the Tebicuary and march on Villa Rica, and it was supposed they had all been taken prisoners by the Paraguayans; but they have since returned to the Allied camp, having lost only ten men. Lopez, however, succeeded in recovering a number of noncombatant Paraguayans, whom they were conveying to the Brazilian camp, but was unable to follow up his success on the Tebicuary. The covered nature of the position held by Lopez in the mountains had so far prevented the Allies from making a successful

THE WAR IN URUGUARY. The internal struggle in Uruguay continued. The Argentine Republic had proclaimed its neutrality in the quarrel.

#### GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

DUBLIN, Monday, Aug. 2, 1869. A great demonstration was made in Limerick yes terday in behalf of the remaining Fenian prisoners. Twenty thousand people marched in procession with bands and banners, and an open-air meeting was held, which was addressed by various speakers. A release of the Fenians now in prison. The proceedings were most enthusiastic, but the tone of the speakers was moderate, and there was no disturbance of the peace.

A NEW TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2, 1869. A company is organizing here to lay a telegraph cable from Scotland, by way of the Orkneys and Faroe Islands, to Quebec. When completed the whole line will probably be purchased by the Post-Office Department.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

The Commissioners of the World's Fair of 1851 have Issued a prospectus for an international exhibition of fine arts, industrial arts, and scientific inventions in the year 1871.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone, whose health is much improved, attended the sitting of the House of Commons this evening. He was greeted, on his reappearance in the House, with great cheering.

THE IRISH RAILWAYS. Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, informed the House that during the recess the Government would consider the desirability of purchasing

the Irish railways. THE LORDS IN DEBATE-OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

TEROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. London, July 22 .- Is it a company of cab-drivers drinking too much in a public house whose debates fill fifteen columns of the London papers on Wednesday morning? Or is it "the noblest deliberative body in the world," as their enlogists are never tired of describing the House of Lords? Can this be the body which includes all there is of high birth and breeding in the most aristocratic country in the world? Americans who blush for the ill manners of Congress may find a sort of consolation in seeing how far the noble Lords permit themselves to go in vituperation. There may be nothing quite down to the level of Donnelly, but the prevish bitterness of Fessenden is fairly matched by Lord Grey. And it is curious that all the provocation for the extraordi mary scene of Tuesday night came from the ontside.

Apologists for the Lords say they were excited by the newspapers, and angered because Mr. Gladstone likened them to men up in a balloon. There was, at any rate, nothing in Earl Granville's speech which could rouse a fly to anger. It is becoming even painful to see the civility of the Government leader in the Upper House descending rapidly to servility of demeanor and of language. He all but disavows the steadier purpose of Mr. Gladstone, and it is Mr. Gladstone's firmness which has beyond doubt done more than everything else to exasperate the Lords. Earl Grey is so angry that he does not scruple to charge the Government with being indifferent to the passage of the bill unless they can pass it in such a manner as to humiliate and degrade the House of Lords. He complained of Mr. Gladstone's speech as characterized by "scarcely vailed sneers at your Lordship's House," and " pervaded by a tone of contempt" for that illustrious body. The Duke of | immediate vicinity of the Athenaum, and other great Argyll warmly and justly resented the language of Earl Grey, whom he depicted as the chartered libertine of debate. He assured Earl Grey that nothing which ever falls from him could be irritating, because he knew the peculiarities of his vocabulary; but he did think he violated the decencies of debate. If there was a grain of truth in Earl Grey's accusa tion against the Government, we should, said the Duke of Argyll, deserve to be dismissed and impeached. The Marquis of Salisbury went beyond Earl Grey. He did not give the Duke the lie, but said the Duke had given it to somebody else. We, exclaimed the noble Marquis, with an emphasis, "we do not think it necessary to skulk behind ambiguous amendments." The pre-

who thinks to save himself from drunkenness by taking the pledge. The House passed the preamble only because the Prime Minister bid them. "Why did he bid them? In the labyrinths of that mind I am lost. The only reasonable conjecture I can make is that he did it in order to give this House a slap in the face." The provisions of the bill he denounced as malignant, and he finally rose to the hight of declaring that it is not the verdict of the nation, not even the verdict of the House of Commons. "It is the will, the arrogant will, of a single man to which you are now called on to submit." Language like this roused even Lord Granville into something like indignation, and he went the great length of rebuking Lord Salisbury for-what? For choosing an inopportune moment for the indulgence of his merriment! To Lord Grey he said with more spirit that his words were offensive and utterly without foundation. Then the screne Lord Chancellor sailed into the fight, and read the wrangling peers a gentle lesson, which nobody minded in the least. His pacific speech produced the wildest confusion of the evening, which subsided only to permit Lord Winchelsea-the pigeon-shooting peer-to compare Mr. Gladstone to Jack Cade, and avow his willingness to lay his own head on the block; as if anybody cared whether his head were on or off. Lord Granville's weak tactics allowed a decisive division to be taken on the weakest point of the Ministrythe Preamble to the Bill, upon which in the Commons their majority had been cut down from 124 to 72. As was to be expected, in the midst of all this fire and fury the doubtful men, and the moderate men, and the prudent men were swept away together, and the Ministers were beaten by 78 majority. Still, it was no great matter on what point the Lords

chose to resist. Lord Granville's instructions were to stop the debate on the first adverse vote and report to his chief. His doing so took the Opposition by surprise. They had expected to go on, and following Lord Cairns's lead to indicate what they would concede by way of compromise, after rejecting the preamble. Disappointed in this, they assumed, and the rest of the world assumed, that Mr. Gladstone had made up his mind to stand no more nonsense A Cabinet council was summoned for 11 o'clock on the following morning-an hour early enough to mean business. Few men doubted that a decision would then be reached to carry out the programme resolved on in case the Lords had rejected the bill. The Liberal journals of all shades joined-not so much in demanding as in taking for granted that this would be done. It is not known what contrary influences stood in the way of that natural and suitable resolution. Lord Granville, it may be conjectured, pleaded that one more chance should be given the Lords-a little more rope, as the phrase was last night. Mr. Gladstone was probably willing enough to postpone for a day the ultimate decision. Resolute as he is when once his mind is made up, he is slow in resolving, and here was a case where a positive determination had to be taken. Day by day it has grown more likely that the fate of the Irish Church might involve the fate of the House of Lords. Popular resentment, long beating against the Church, has been turned of late more unmistakably against the defenders of the Church. Outsiders, who look on the Lords as a relic of fendal ascendency, have been eager for the actual collision which would overthrow their political anthority. It still rests with them, and not with Mr. Gladstone, to postpone the crisis To-night they are to decide, for after to-night not even the grave sense of responsibility which weighs upon the mind of a First Minister will hold back Mr. Gladstone. Let the Lords follow the line Lord Cairns marked out on Tuesday, and the Ministry will withdraw the bill, summon an Autumn session, and pass it either through the Lords or over the Lords. I fear they will, after all, be prudent enough to retreat

Mr. Seely's efforts for ocean penny postage have resulted in inducing the Department to reconsider the whole subject. The Post-Office authorities are not, I letter to Mr. Gladstone was adopted, demanding the | believe, any more disposed now than formerly to lines which will agree to take them for that price; leaving people to pay sixpence if they choose for the years contract with the Cunard Company this might probably be done. Should it be done, however, while that contract subsists, the Post-Office might find year for carrying letters which the public preferred to send, and did send, by other lines. Hence it has conceived the plan of reducing the rate to three pence, and still keeping it uniform. Negotiations have been begun, I am told, with the Post-Office De partment in Washington with a view to adopting the new rate. Before they accede to this scheme, I hope the Washington people will make a stand for the penny system Two or three companies-whose ships are at least as fast as the Cunard slow cargo boat, by which the Tuesday evening mails are now forwarded from London-have offered to take letters from Liverpool to New-York at a penny the ounce. As the Department would charge a penny the half-ounce, here is an abundant margin for inland postage on both sides the water. There is absolutely no reason against the acceptance of this offer except the contract with the Cunard and Inman companies. That contract, however, does not bind the Post-Office to send all letters by their ships. Now our Government has not bound itself by any such absurd and exorbitant agreement. It is in a position to insist on the adoption of a penny rate; that is, two cents for each letter not exceeding a half ounce. Only press this fact on the people on both sides and we shall soon have cheap ocean postage, spite of contracts and red-tape.

#### G. W. S. TEN DAYS IN LONDON.... No. I.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT. BADEN BADEN, July 17 .- The delicious repose of this lovely valley, after being constantly on the wing for nearly a month, is almost too seductive to be disturbed even by a familiar chat with my accustomed friendly readers. I will premise in the outset that I have no intention of retracing the many errant steps which I have taken since my last letter larly free-hearted and free-spoken gentleman, beseveral weeks since, but a singularly pleasant visit in London, which strikes me as no less elevated in point of material civilization above the great modern cities of the world, than is Mont Blanc in physical hight above the mountains of Europe, has left some impressions which it is agreeable to recall, and which may prove of some little interest, even among the manifold variety of your teeming columns.

One of the objects of greatest personal attraction to me in London was naturally the rooms of THE TRIBUNE, which under the administration of our accomplished and energetic representative, Mr. Smalley, for the last two wears, forms the center of our European correspondence, and a rich source of authentic political and literary information. They are situated in a conspicuous locality in Pall Mall, in the clubs of London, and by the excellent taste and ample convenience of their appointments exhibit a rather striking contrast to some similar establishments nearer home. A plentiful supply of the journals of the day, among which, contrary to the usual European custom, those of New-York occupy the most prominent place, and a well-selected private library of a choice character, fully compensate for the want of external adornments, which are not commonly found in English business offices, and which in this case, are con fined to the portraits of two or three illustrious Americans. The duties of Mr. Smalley in this position are no sinecure. He has to make himself familiar with the course of public events, not only in Enamble he stigmatized as "false and foolish," and he | gland, but throughout Europe. Every important

# dispatch one of his staff of correspondents to the

spot, wherever a significant movement or disclosure may bel expected. His knowledge of American politics is, of course, highly valuable to our friends among the public men of England, who amid the clamor of parties and the collision of opinions, often find it difficult to obtain a comprehensive view of the situation, and are thankfulato receive more light from an authority which they have learned to rely on with greater confidence than on either the dispatches of the Atlantic telegraph, or the anonymous American correspondence of the London press. Mr. Smalley is on intimate terms with several of the British statesmen and journalists, who have been most prominent in their support of American interests, and they make his office a place of frequent and familiar resort. You may often meet there some of the eminent men, whose names are regarded with special honor in the United States, for the wisdom and courage with which they defended our cause, when it had become only a proverb and byword in the leading social and political circles of Great Britain, and for the faith and constancy with which they have since sustained our claims to justice and the reparation of wrong before the civilized world. Without ascribing too much to the personal influence of a single individual on men of intelligence and character, I feel how deeply we are indebted to Mr. Smalley for his patient elucidation of the American question, and for the sagacity and force with which he has unfolded its true nature to the comprehension of liberal and independent

cil by your city reporters. He has even

to anticipate the progress of affairs, and

minds in England. I arrived in London while the political fever occadoned by Mr. Sumner's speech was at its hight. Such an example of popular frenzy I have rarely witnessed. The good sense of John Bull seems to have been placed in temporary abeyance, while he yielded to the vainest illusions. He experienced the same effect from the speech of our eminent Senator that is produced on his namesake in the animal world by the sight of a piece of scarlet cloth. Even men of habitually [temperate and candid minds were moved from their propriety, and insisted on placing the wildest constructions on the exaustive scholastic statements of the American loctrinaire. In this crisis, Mr. Smalley was as prompt and efficient in presenting the subject in its true light to the distinguished circles with which he is conversant, as he was in explaining the state of British opinion to the readers of THE TRIBUNE at me. I am sure that I am not mistaken in regarding his influence as one of the most powerful agents of pacification, previous to the arrival of Mr. Motley, that helped to calm the perturbed spirits of our friends in England. . He accomplished not a little to prepare the way for the cordial reception of our dmirable Minister, whose genial temper and enticing manners have never impaired the edge of his bold and ardent advocacy of the American cause.

A letter of introduction from an intimate personal friend of Mr. Bright in New York procured me a cordial invitation to visit him at his private London lodgings. His family remain at their country residence, during the greater part of the season, and with his simple habits, he does not indulge in the luxury of a house in town. Accompanied by a gentle man, who has the entrée to his rooms at all times, I selected an early hour for an interview, and found the illustrious statesman at his quiet and solitary breakfast, though several visitors dropped in before the completion of the repast. Nothing could exceed the unpretending modesty of his establishment, unless it was the frank dignity of his manners. It was an impressive scene to behold a man who had wielded such a vast power over the politics of Great Britain in an environment which reminded me of the historical sketches of the Spartan simplicity in the domestic life of Samuel Adams in the days of the Revolution. The personal appearance of Mr. Bright is pretty faithfully represented in the familiar photographs. His countenance bears the impress of benevolence and sincerity. concede the alternative rate. What Mr. Seely wants | It is entirely free from pretension. With the repose of expression, which is comparatively rare in Ameri can features, his face indicates intellectual alertness, as well as a certain depth of sentiment, which is swifter service-if it be swifter. But for the eight not always preserved amid the wear and tear of a long political career. No one who sees Mr. Bright, and who understands the art of reading the character in the features, can doubt his integrity itself in the peculiar position of paying £100,000 a and goodness of heart. He shows no traces of the wily shrewdness which is often deemed essential to success in statesmanship and diplomacy, but with no lack of sagacity or ready resource, his transparent candor is no less remarkable than his brilliant elomence. Judging from his countenance and his bearng, I should set him down as a man who would naturally love flowers, and little children, and good women. I should not wonder even if his Quaker education had still left a place in his soul for the enchantments of music. Certainly I never heard more sweet and harmonious tones from flute or organ than from his finely modulated voice. I will not pretend to give you a report of his conversation, even if I could do so without violating the decorum of the familiar interview with which I was honored. I will only say that it was singularly unaffected, facile, and impressive. His words flowed like a river of oil, sparkling with golden sands, and often tempered by a vein of spicy humor, showing a rich and generous nature. I was struck with some of his remarks on the natural tendency to order and quiet, as age advances, and may make this slight allusion to them, as the expression of a practiced statesman somewhat in contrast with his public career. "The longer I live," said he, "I am more and more disposed to seek some point where progress is not necessary." He illustrated this idea at length, showing that it was not the whim of a statesman weary with the claims of reform, but the utterance of a sage who had wisely decided on the value of

different purposes in life. At my visit to Mr. Bright, I met Professor Thorold Rogers, of Oxford University, the editor of the recent edition of Mr. Bright's "Speeches," and his warm personal friend. The Professor had the dress and manner of a New-England farmer, rather than of a college dignitary. He impressed me as a singutraying great earnestness and conviction under remarkable plainness of speech, and uttering sentiments as revolutionary as Mirabeau's, with the quietness of a Quaker preacher. If he represents, in any degree, the state of opinion in Oxford, I shall no longer regard her venerable walls as the grim prison of the spirit of mediævalism.

# THE SUEZ CANAL.

MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS. The Ithme de Suez, a journal published in Paris n the interest of the Sucz Canal Company, refers at date of the 15th of July to the reports discrediting the opening of the canal at the appointed time. It declares, over the the canal at the appointed time. It declares, over the signature of the Secretary of the Company, that "Some doubts have been expressed as to the period of the opening of the canal to general navigation, with dimensions as specified in the contracts made with the contractors, Messrs. Borel and Lavalley. These contracts and the actual progress of the works insure that in October there will be a width of 100 metres (22 feet) on the greator part of the canal, 60 metres (22 feet) at three points, and a depth of 8 metres (26 feet) throughout. But by reason of the request of the Viceroy, and to meet his personal convenience, the official inauguration of the by reason of the request of the viceroy, and to meet his personal convenience, the official inauguration of the canal has been fixed for the 17th of November next. The general meeting of the Sacz Canal Company was to be held in Paris on the 2d inst. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps was to preside, and read the general report. The principal business contemplated was, however, the consideration of the means of realizing the 30,000,000 france due to the Company by the Viceroy of Egypt, according to the Convention entered into on the 23d of last April.

HIGH TOLLS ON THE ERIE CANAL-BOATS

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—There is great Indignation o-day among the forwarders at the high rates of tells on the canals. The railways are carrying grain at so much likened the course of the House of Commons in the point is to be watched by him as carefully, as are the matter of concurrent endowment to that of a man proceedings of the New-York Common Coun-

## WASHINGTON.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA-VISIT OF MISSISSIPPI DELEGATION TO JUDGE DENT-AFFAIRS IN THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD-THE SEIZURES OF SUGAR IN THE WEST-CRUEL TREATMENT OF SAILORS ON UNITED STATES VESSELS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 2, 1869. There is considerable feeling here at the reply of Mr. Gilmer to the propositions advanced in Col. Jenkins's let-ter, proposing liberal terms for the reunion of the Republican party in Virginia. The letter of Col. Jenkins, as leading Virginian Republicans now here assert, was really invited by Republicans who supported Walker. The noderation recently displayed by the newspaper organ of the Wells party was also designed to prove that they were sincere. It is well known that the President looked favorably upon the movement, rumors of which had been received here several days since, and that the Administration wished it to succeed. It is asserted that no more than 25,000 Republicans voted for Walker, and that over 46,000 of the Democracy refrained from voting at all. It is also delared that the 18,000 negro votes east for Walker, and by means of which he was elected, were mainly secured by intimidation and unfair means. This, however, the Wells party were willing to ignore, though they assert roundly their ability to prove it, if an investigation were ordered. Col. Jenkins's letter was written in good faitn, and designed to pave the way for fair reconciliation. The Virginia Republicans of the Wells party now here assert that Gilmer's reply proves the truth of the charges they have so frequently made of the intentions of Mr. Walker to fulfill to the letter the pledges made to his Democratic supporters. They still hope that the negotiations are not at an end, and in spite of the contemptuous tone of Gilmer's reply, the Repub licans are ready to stand by the Jenkins letter. Other wise, they believe the State betrayed into the hands of the Democracy, a fate from which it can only be rescued by the reorganization of the whole Republican party on

THE TRIBUNE platform.

A delegation, composed of editors of Democratic newspapers in Mississippi, called on Judge Lewis Dent to-day to assure him of their support, should be be nominated as the Conservative candidate for Governor of that State. Among the number were J. A. Signaigo of The Grenada Sentinel, John Calhoun of The Canton Mail, J. C. Prewitt of The Yazoo Banner, and J. W. Booth of The Wiona

The statement published to the effect that the President contemplated the removal of Gen. Ames from the command in Mississippi is wholly untrue. Gen. Ames was very positive and frank in giving his opinions of the situation in Mississippi to the President. He expressed himself freely in opposition to the Dent movement, and expressed a willingness to retire from the command, if the President thought he could not sustain him.

A delegation of Republicans from Norfolk, Va., called on Secretary Robeson to-day, to secure his influence in accomplishing the removal of certain employés in the Navy-Yard at that city, who are alleged to be opposed to the Administration, and for whose places applications from ex-Federal soldiers are on file.

Official information from Agent Kinsella in New-Orleans has been received at the Treasury Department, saying that a large amount of the sugar seized in St. Louis and Chicago, by officers of the Treasury, under the elief that it had been brought from Cuba without paying duty, has been discovered to be native augar, and

onsequently has been released. A letter was received here to-day by a prominent Govrement official, from a member of the Philadelphia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, suggestng the organization of National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Soldiers and Sailors. The writer says e has been keeping a record of the cases of cruelty in the army and navy reported in the newspapers in the last two years, and intends presenting the same to Congress at the next session, and ask for its interference. There are now three cases of cruelty in the navy pending trial. The first is a Captain of Marines in Pensacola, Fla., who is charged with habitual intextcation and cruelty to his men. For the most trivial offenses he would ave men "bucked and gagged," tied up by the thumbs, out in shower-baths, balled and chained in the sun for a sholeday, with the thermometer over 100 degrees. The other cases similar to the above are against the late com-manders of the U.S. steamers Nipsic and Pawnee. The charges against the latter officers will probably be tried

THE PUBLIC DEST STATEMENT-NEW ISSUE OF EENBACKS-AFFRENTICES ERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

The warrants drawn by the Treasury during the month ending July 31, were: War Department, \$7.153,604; Navy Department, \$7.153,604; Navy Department, \$7.153,604; Navy Department, \$7.253,604; Navy Department, \$7.153,604; Navy Department, \$1.085,714; Miscellancous, \$6.262,875; Total, \$16.585,253. The above statement does not include amounts paid out on account of the Pablic Debt; over \$13,000,000 were paid out during the month on account of interest alone. The reduction in the Public Bebt; less than was indicated a few days ago; for the reason that there has been advanced to the Pacific Radroad Company interest on their bonds amounting to \$1,625,861.37, making the real reduction over nine millions of dollars. In addition to this, there was an excessive amount of warrants paid on Saturday amounting in all to upward of \$2,500,000.

In consequence of the spurious issue of the \$10 greenbacks or legal tender notes, Secretary Boutwell has concluded to have a new issue of all denominations of greenbacks from \$1 to the \$1,000 note. The plates for these notes will soon be ready. The designs are emirely new. No likeness of any living man will be placed on any note. None of the former or present greenbacks were engraved or printed at the Treasury Department. The engraving however, on the new issue, and the priving of the faces and the seals of all the denominations will be performed in the printing and engraving bureau, while the backs will be printed in New York. There will be every possible precaution to prevent fraud.

Superintendent Clapp, of the Government printing office, appointed eight apprentices to-day, two of whom are colored.

The Department of State has been informed that the Congress of Venezuela has decreed in a additional duty of

nice, appointed eight apprentices to-day, two of whoth are colored.

The Department of State has been informed that the Congress of Venezuela has decreed him additional duty of 25 per cent on the ordinary duties of the tariff of 1867 actually in force, to be paid in each on all goods imported from the 30th of April last. Goods specified in the consular certified invoices previous to that date will not pay the additional duty. An act of the same Congress, dated the 15th of May, 1869, declares that all export duties shall be abolished and cease to be collected from the 1st of July, 1869. By the authority of Congress, the Executive of Venezuela has exempted flour from the 20 per cent additional duty on imports imposed by the decree above mentioned.

mentioned.

Gen. John Cochrane confirms his declension of the Collector's effice for the Sixth Collection District. This revives the struggle for the place.

# MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

HIS VISIT TO BRICKSBURG-ENTHUSIASTIC RE-

CEPTION. Long Branch, Aug. 2.-The President and family, this morning, set out in accordance with an invitation of Messrs. R. Campbell, R. A. Brick, and Mrs. C. A. Stetson, jr., to visit their estate situated in and about Bricksburg, Ocean County, New-Jersey, about 20 miles from Long Branch. At 10 o'clock coaches were in readiness to convey the guests to the railroad depot, where a special train was in waiting. Among the invited guests who accompanied the President were R. Campbell and lady, C. A. Stetson, jr., and lady, New-York; D. L. Pettie and lady, New-York ; S. B. Driggs and lady, New-York ; Mr. J. Orne and ladies, Philadelphia, W. Barry, Philadelphia; F. C. Howe and lady, New-York; the Hon. B. H Brewster, Philadelphia; Mrs. Delande, Baltimore; Thomas Murphy and daughter, N. Y.; George W. Childs and lady, Philadelphia; Gen Porter, Washington; Mrs. Gen. Comstock; Mrs. Kingsland, Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Newman, Washington; Henry Clews, New-York; Miss Nathan, New-York; and Miss Read, New-York. Music was provided by the Stetists. After a ride of nearly fifty minutes, the train reached the depot, where the citizens were drawn up in line, and carriages were in waiting to convey the distinguished party to the residence of Mr. Campbell. As the President stepped from the train, salutes were fired, and cheers were given by the citizens, the band playing the "Hall to the Chief." A line was then formed, and the President and friends were driven through the town. On reaching the residence of Mr. Campbell, the One reaching the residence of Mr. Campbell, we are the Italian through the on extending the president leaves and the own. The president is on the same through the president cutered the house, by a little girl, and when the President cutered the house, by a little girl, and when the President cutered the house, by a little girl, and when the president death of the shook each of followed by the children in single file, he shook each of lower them cordially by the hand. As soon as the children them cordially by the hand. As soon as the children them cordially by the hand. As soon as the children them cordially by the hand. As soon as the children them cordially by the band, as soon as the children at lower them cordially by the band, as soon as the children at lower through the children of the same through the children of the sam son House Band, which also accompanied the excursioniets. After a ride of nearly fifty minutes, the train

longer, and then depart for Hamilton Fish's residence on the Hudson, where he will remain a few days, and then proceed to the White Mountains, and from there to Saratoga. The Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, arrived here to-day, and is stopping at the Howland House.

A sad case of drowning took place here to-day. Peter Kerr of the firm of J. & J. Clark & Co., manufacturers of spool cotton, while bathing, was suddenly taken with cramps and immediately sank beneath the surface. Thomas Gettings, one of the employes of the Continental Hotel, seeing the man struggling in the water, plunged into the water, and brought the body ashore. Great efforts were made by Dr. Lewis to restore animation, but they were unsuccessful. The guests of the Continental Hotel raised a purse this evening and presented it to Thomas Gettings for his brave conduct. Mr. Kerr's family are here, and have taken charge of the body.

Gen. Grant will not visit Saratoga before the 18th; a cottage at the Union Hotel having been engaged for him for that date.

## LYNCH LAW IN ILLINOIS.

A DEPUTY-SHERIFF KILLED BY A HORSE-THIEF -THE MURDERER LYNCHED AFTER A DES-PERATE RESISTANCE.

St. Louis, Aug. 2.-Much excitement exists in Pekin, Illinois, in regard to the killing of a Deputy-Sheriff of Tazewell County while he was attempting to arrest two horse-thieves. The excitement culminated yesterday, when a crowd broke into the jail, took out the leader of the gang, and hung him, but not before he had badly cut several of the lynching party, one of whom will probably die. It is believed that the remainder of the gang will yet be lynched.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.-The following is a statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the

the day or wallact toos.		
### DEBT BEARING COIN Character of Hold Acts.   Base   Bas	INTEREST. Amount Outstanding. \$20,000,000 7,022,000 18,415,000 945,000	29,258 33 92,075 60
July 17 and Bonds, 1881 6 per ct	189,317,600	946,588 00
Aug. 5. 51. 62. Bonds, 5-20s. 6 per ct. March 3, 63. Bonds, 1601. 6 per ct. March 3, 64. Bonds, 1601. 6 per ct. March 3, 64. Bonds, 1601. 6 per ct. June 30, 64. Bonds, 5-20s. 6 per ct. June 30, 64. Bonds, 5-20s. 6 per ct. March 3, 65. Bonds, 5-20s. 6 per ct.		7,721,574 00 375,600 00 4,053,485 41 58,237 50 1,883,419 50 3,049,908 75 1,664,994 75 1,897,917 25 212,696 75
Total	#2,107,931,300 resented	\$22,073,213 57 9,776,825 00

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY. Authorizing Character of Amount Acts. Rate. State. Outstanding. Charvecter Rate. Ostatanding
Bonds. 6 per ct. 18,600 ob
Bonds. 6 per ct. 19,806 ob
Bonds. 6 per ct. 19,806 ob
Bonds. 6 per ct. 19,806 ob
Bonds. 10 per ct. 24,000 ob
Treasury Notes. 1 mil to 6 per t. 103,514 64
Treasury Notes. 5 to 54 per ct. 2,400 ob
Treas Notes. 5 per ct. 2,400 ob
Treas Notes. 5 per ct. 3,700 ob
Treas Notes. 5 per ct. 3,700 ob
Treas Notes. 6 per ct. 3,700 ob
Treas Notes. 6 per ct. 12,000 ob
Cer. of Ind'ta' ness 6 per ct. 12,000 ob March 3, 1883. . Cer. of Househasse per ct.
Mar. 3, 63, & 2 Comp. Int. Notes. 6 per ct. 2,785,910 00 540,465 59
June 30, 1864 3 Temporary Loan, 4,5,6 p.c. 184,110 00 7,538 26 Temperary Loan. 4,5.6 p.c. 184,110 00 7,598 20 June 30, 64, & 3 Mar. 3, 1865...Tress. Notes, 3 ys.73-10 p.e. 998,500 00 72,890 50 ..... \$4,790,056 64 \$600,784 24 DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Character of Issue. Amount outstanding.

atherizing Acts. Demand Notes..... £116,719 25 Feb. 12, 1962. Feb. 25, July 11, 1962. March 3, 1863. July 17, 62 U. S. Legal Tender Notes ... 356,000,000 00 Character of Issue.
nion Pac. Co., 6 p. c.....
P. East Div., 6 p. c....
Sour City & Pac., 6 p. c... Central Paelde, 6 p. e ... Cent. Branch U. P. to assigners of Atchisen and Pike's Peak, 6 per cent. Western Pacific, 6 p. c......

\$50,860,320.00 Balance of interest due United States .... RECAPPTULATION. Debt fearing interest in coin.
Bonds at 5 per cent issued before March 3, 1864......
Bonds at 5 per cent, 10-40, issued under the act of Mar Amount entetanding..... Lebs tearing no interest.

Demand and legal tender notes.

Postel and fractional currency.

Certificate of gold deposited. .... \$356,116,719.25

Amount outstanding.

Liets on which interest has ecosed since mother.

Amount outstanding.

Luterest.

Total Debt. · \$423,872,859 12 #4,190,056 64 660,784 24 Principal outstanding.

Accross interest to date, and Coupons due, not presented for payment. ...\$2,601,404,215 76 33,719,522 81 Total Debt, principal and interest.

Amount is the Treasury.

on belonging to the Government.

on for which certificates of deposit are outstanding. \$2,635,122,738 57 .... \$86,405,770 99 23,381,654 29

11,932,147 07

Correct.

Sinking Found in United States coin interest bonds and interest collected and account thereon.

Other United States coin interest bonds purchased and account interest bonds purchased and account interest thereon. 15.410.590 00 \$153,556,002 28 Amount of public debt, less cash, sinking fund, and pur-chased bonds, in the Treasury. \$2,481,566,736 29 amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund, in the Treasury on the latult. \$2,489,002,400 58 Becrease of the public debt during the past month: 7,415,744 28 Secrease since March 1, 1869 43,896,323 72

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as it appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department at the close of business on the first day of July, 1869. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, See'y of Treasury.

#### DESPERATE AFFRAY IN ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Aug. 2.-A fight occurred yesterday

afternoon between the river-men and some rowdies near this city, during which Sherman Thurston, a pugilist, and some friends, drove up, and Thurston demanded fair play. He was immediately assaulted, and knocked three of his assailants down, when he was shot-once behind the ear, tearing a portion of his ear away, and once in the cheek, the ball passing through his mouth, and once in the hip, the bullet reaching the bone. Thurston was brought to the city. Although he suffered a great deal, his wounds are not considered fatal.

# NAVY GAZETTE.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.-Commander William D. Whiting is ordered to duty as Assistant Navigation Officer at the New York Navy Yard; Master Geo. B. Livingston is ordered to the Pacific fleet; Paymaster C. J. Emery has been detached from duty at Hong Kong. China, and ordered to settle accounts; Paymaster E. C. Doran is ordered to the Independence, vice F. C. Cosby, detached.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. ....The colored people of Louisville, Ky. celebrated Emancipation yesterday by a procession. .... A "Woman's Rights" Convention will be held at Chicago on the 9th and 10th of September. ... The residence of Archer Brown, at Ham-den, Conn., was burned yesterday.

....The village of Moore's Flat, Nevada County, California, was destroyed by fire on Saturday.

... Company A, 69th N. Y. S. N. G., were entertained at New-Haven resterday by the Emmet Guard, and was reviewed by Gov. Jeweil. ....Mrs. Wilson, wife of David H. Wilson, was run over and instantly killed by a railread train near Pall River, Mass., yesterday.

B. S. Farrington, Deputy Sheriff of Suf-folk County, Mass., was found dead in bed on Sunday

... Charles Micker and George Smith, alias Robinson, of Clevefand, were arrested at Buffalo yester-day for grand larceny. ... Mrs. Hugh McCall of New-Orleans, died at Louisville on Sunday from jujuries received at the Budd Creek Railway disaster.

....The raftsmen engaged in the late riot on the Mississippi steamer Dubuque are new being ex-amined at Rock Island.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

SOLDIERS-THE PUERTO PRINCIPE GARRISON-SKIRMISHES.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.-Mr. Valts, a relative of the American Consul at Sagua la Grande, has been arrested and sent to Havana, Four hundred colored soldiers have left in the Spanish merchant steamer Barcelona for Naevitas. The same men composed a portion of the last Spanish expedition to Mexico. Advices from Puerto Principe represent that the garrison were abundantly supplied with provisions. Skirmishes are reported at Santo Espiritu, Villa Clara, and Trinidad, in which the Spanish troops were successful.

THE SIEGE OF PUERTO-PRINCIPE-DEFECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S BLACK TROOPS-THE

[PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, July 28 .- Gen. Puello has reached Puerto-Principe with the battalion of marines, after being much harassed on the road, and losing 97 men in killed and wounded. I had previously advised you that some 200 of said battalion attacked by the vomito had remained in the hospitals of Nuevitas. On the 13th the General issued a proclamation advising the inhabitants of Puerto-Principe, the soldiers and volunteers, of his determination to exterminate the insurgents, but he was shortly compelled to have an understanding with Quesada to supply the people and garrison with provisions in exchange for other articles needed by the patriots. The city continued besieged by the patriots, who had cut down a railroad bridge, and kept destroying the latter as it was repaired by the Spaniards. The General reiterates his previous suggestion to evacuate all quarters excepting the seaports. Unfounded rumors have lately been current of his having been made prisoner.

Balmaseda and Benegasi continue on the defensive owing to the rains, sickness, and want of reënforcements. On Saturday evening but 50 vagabonds had been secured for the Battalion de Orden of Francisco Acosta y Alvear, and he was compelled to offer an advance of \$85 to each man to get \$00 more. These are being embarked to-day. The free negroes would not enlist. Gen. de Rodas had ordered five companies of the colored militia at Castle Principe Barracks to make ready to join Gen. Lesca. He was yesterday compelled to disarm them owing to their having unanimously manifested their sympathy for the patriots. A planter just from Trinidad has assured me that the Pole Roloff with Villamil, Cavada, and Canyas bad 6,000 men well armed and equipped and some 4,000 negroes armed with machetes operating with much success, while the vomito was dealing death to the Spanish troops garrisoning the cities and seaports. My informant further adds that some families of the patriots are enjoying life tolerably well within their camps on the hills where the Spaniards bave never penetrated. The veterans and volunteers are closed up in the cities and seaports and are severely dealt with when they attempt foraging. The Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad has issued an order to draft all Spaniards from 15 to 60 years of age. The Prensa and Vox de Cuba have long editorials recommending the Government to adopt the same measure in Havana and all other quarters, without excepting the Cubans and free colored negroes.

SENOR LEMUS AND THE JUNTA. Señor Morales Lemus arrived in this city early

on Sunday. He had a confidential interview with the members of the Junta on Sunday evening, when the probable result of the diplomatic action of Gen. Sickles, Spain, was the subject of discussion. The Junta are engaged in preparing a letter of thanks to the Irish Republicans in Tennessee for the sympathy so cordially expressed by them toward the cause of liberty in the Antilles. It may not be surprising to learn that the parratives of the Washington correspondents of certain daily newspapers about lengthy conversations with Schors Lemus and Ruiz on diplomatic subjects, are highly exaggerated, as these gentlemen, warned by the fate of others who have been "interviewed," preserve a very discreet silence upon the affairs of their nursling Republic. The Junta is trying to do something for the poor Crusoes of Gardiner's Island, who are yet in the eity, but whether it is to forward them to their homes, or on another expedition, is not known.

A LIBERATOR IN LIMBO. Capt. Albert A. Irwin, a tall, well-made, but withal a very seedy-looking individual, was yesterday committed as a vagrant to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, by Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court. The Captain was with his friends Cols. Ryan and Currier on Gardiner's Island. At Fort Lafayette he and two others were the only ones who refused to sign the obligation not to refulist in the appy of the Republic, and for this refusal he had to undergo additional martyrdom. The Captain's account of his adventures sounds like a sensational novel, and he abounds in anecdotes of the contaries he has vesited and the "hair-breadth scapes" he has experienced. He has served both as a soldier and as a sailor under the United States Government, has been under Maximilian in Mexico, has fought and bled for Ireland, where he was imprisoned in Richmond Bridewell, and, after his release suffered what he terms martyrdom for the cause of Cuban independence. He was not very despondent at his ill-uck, and thinks that before long he will again be chivalrously fighting the battles of the oppressed. The officer who took the Captain into custedy says that he has been lounging about the building corner of Twelfth-st. and Third-ave., which, until recently, was the headquarters of the Cuban filiousters.

THE REPORTED SEIZURE OF THE YACHT HENRIat Jefferson Market Police Court. The Captain was with

THE REPORTED SEIZURE OF THE YACHT HENRI-ETTA.

It having been reported that the yacht Henrietta had been seized by Marshal Barlow, the Marshal gives the following version of the matter: "I snal gives the following version of the matter: "I received word from a certain source that the yacht Hemricita was fitting out in the port of New-London for filibustering purposes. I sent word last week to the Collector of the Port of New-London to seize the yacht, if he found, upon examination, that the circumstances warranted it. Since then, I have heard nothing further about the matter, and do not know whether the yacht was seized or not."

THE ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTY—DEATH OF DEPUTY SHERIFF GRIGGS. ALBANY, Aug. 2 .- Deputy Sheriff Griggs died

this morning at 7 o'clock at his residence in Sandlake, of the injuries received in the anti-rent affray at Greenbush on Monday last. The bullet which had entered his mouth was extracted yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by Dr. Bontecou of this city. After the operation had been performed he sank slowly, and during the night it beperformed he sank slowly, and during the night it became apparent that he could not long survive. He continued to sink until this morning, when death terminated his sufferings. Coroner Hurley has gone to the seem, where he will impanel a jury and adjourn the inquest to the District Attorney's office in this city, where it will be held to morrow afternoon. Mr. Griggs was a faithful officer, a good citizen, and esteemed by all who knew him. It was reported this morning that Deputy Sheriff Witbock, who was also wounded in the riot was dead, but Dr. Armsby of Albany, his physician, states that he is getting along nicely and may now be considered out of danger.

#### MARINE DISASTERS. NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 2.-The ship Pauline

David, from Liverpool, took fire this morning, on South-West Pass Bar. The wrecking-boat Osage, and the tugs West Pass Bar. The wrecking-boat Osage, and the tags Republic and Perry, filled her with water, and saved the ship, with but little damage. The cargo, however, was considerably damaged, chiefly by water. The fire originated sft, between decks, but the cause is unknown. The Mexican bark Non-Intervecto has arrived here, having on board the captain and crow of the schooner Seeven Sterren, whom she picked up in a longboat, 28 miles off South-Wost Pass. Capt. Hennes of the Sterren reports that on the 23d of July, in Lat. 23, Lon. 85, the schooner sprang aleak and sunk. She was from Trididad, bound for Tobasco. The crow had been eight days in the boat when rescued.

FUNERAL OF THE HON. ISAAC TOUCEY. HARTFORD, Aug. 2 .- The funeral of the Hon. snac Toucey was attended at his late residence in this city this afternoon; the remains being afterward taken to Cedar Hill Cemetery for burial. The Hartford County bar attended in a body, and among those present were Gov. Jeweil and ex-Gov. English.

# FIRE IN NEWARK.

A fire broke out at 6 o'clock last evening in Dovel's ink factory in New-Jersey Railroad-ave, near the Mississippi steamer Dubuque are new being examined at Rock Island.

The Internal Revenue receipts of the First District of Louisians for the months of May, June, and July, 1869, show an increase over the collections for the same months in 1865 of \$185,000.

Gov. Hoffman denies the report that he promised to parden Edward B. Ketchum, if his friends would abandon the late proceedings for a writ of habeas corpus. the old toll-gate, and the building in course of little mere